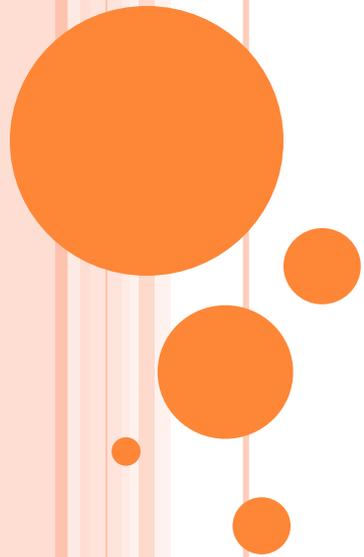


Phonics Workshop

27th September 2017



OUR SCHEME

At Lancaster Lane, we follow the Letters and Sounds programme. Letters and Sounds is a phonics resource published by the Department for Education and Skills which consists of six phases. It is the aim that children will finish Phase 6 by the end of Key Stage One.



TERMINOLOGY

Phoneme - a unit of sound

Graphemes - a written form of the sound

Segmenting and blending - breaking words up and pushing them back together e.g. c-a-t

Digraph - two letters that make one sound e.g. th, sh, ch.

Trigraph - three letters that make one sound e.g. igh, ear, air.

Split digraph - two letter that make one sound but split by a consonant e.g. same, time.



PHASE 1

Phase 1 is all about getting ready for phonics. It is broken down in to 3 sections:

1. Tuning into sounds

2. Listening and remembering sounds

3. Talking about sounds

Music and movement

Rhythm and rhyme

Sound effects

Speaking and listening skills



PHASE 2

- **Set 1:** s, a, t, p
- **Set 2:** i, n, m, d
- **Set 3:** g, o, c, k
- **Set 4:** ck, e, u, r
- **Set 5:** h, b, f, ff, l, ll, ss
- **Tricky Words:** the, to, no go, I

As soon as each set of letters is introduced, children will be encouraged to use their knowledge of the letter sounds to blend and sound out words. For example, they will learn to blend the sounds s-a-t to make the word **sat**. They will also start learning to segment words. For example, they might be asked to find the letter sounds that make the word **tap** from a small selection of magnetic letters.



PHASE 3

- **Set 6:** j, v, w, x
- **Set 7:** y, z, zz, qu
- **Consonant digraphs:** ch, sh, th, ng
- **Vowel digraphs:** ai, ee, igh, oa, oo, ar, or, ur, ow, oi, ear, air, ure, er
- **Tricky Words:** he, she, we, me, be, was, you, they, all, are, my, her.

During Phase 3, children will also learn the letter names using an alphabet song, although they will continue to use the sounds when decoding words.



PHASE 4

- In Phase 4, no new graphemes are introduced. The main aim of this phase is to consolidate the children's knowledge and to help them learn to read and spell words which have adjacent consonants, such as trap, string and milk.
- **Tricky Words:** said, have, like, so, do, some, come, were, there, little, one, when, out, what.



PHASE 5

- **Vowel digraphs:** wh, ph, ay, ou, ie, ea, oy, ir, ue, aw, ew, oe, au
- **Split digraphs:** a_e, e_e, i_e, o_e, u_e
- **Tricky Words:** oh, their, people, Mr, Mrs, looked, called, asked, could.
- In Phase Five, children will learn more graphemes and phonemes. For example, they already know ai as in rain, but now they will be introduced to ay as in day and a-e as in make.
- Alternative pronunciations for graphemes will also be introduced, e.g. ea in tea, head and break.

PHASE 6

- At this stage children should be able to spell words phonemically although not always correctly. In Phase Six the main aim is for children to become more fluent readers and more accurate spellers. The focus is on learning spelling rules for suffixes.

-s -es -ing -ed
-er -est -y -en
-ful -ly -ment -ness



WHAT DOES A PHONICS LESSON LOOK LIKE?

Revisit/review	Games / flashcards to rehearse the sounds taught so far.
Teach	Teach a new phoneme and / or tricky word.
Practice	Play a game / an activity together to practise the new sound.
Apply	Independently apply the sound in either a reading or writing activity.

PHONICS SCREENING TEST

- The Phonics Screening Test is at the end of Year 1.
- It is a simple assessment containing a list of 40 words (half real and half non-words) that the children read to a teacher.
- There is a pass mark that varies each year.
- Children who do not pass will be provided with the necessary support and retake the test in Year 2.



YEAR 1 PHONICS TEST

grit

start

best

hooks

blan



steck



hild



quemp



HOW CAN YOU HELP AT HOME?

- <https://www.phonicbooks.co.uk/2011/03/13/how-to-say-the-sounds-of-letters-in-synthetic-phonics/>
- <https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/advice-for-parents/reading-at-home/phonics-made-easy/>

These websites allow you to listen to how the 44 phonemes are pronounced correctly.

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=COJdn6sbbsk>

This video is a collection of all the Jolly Phonics songs in the order they are taught.



HOW CAN YOU HELP AT HOME?

Useful websites to visit for free:

- <https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/>
- <http://www.letters-and-sounds.com/>
- <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/5-7-years/letters-and-sounds>
- <http://www.ictgames.com/literacy.html>



HOW CAN YOU HELP AT HOME?

- Make letter-sounds and have your children write the letter or letters that match the sounds.
- Play word games that connect sounds with syllables and words (for example, if the letters "p-e-n" spell *pen*, how do you spell *hen*?).
- Write letters on cards. Hold up the cards one at a time and have your children say the sounds (for example, the /d/ sound for the letter *d*).
- Teach your children to match the letters in their names with the sounds in their names.
- Point out words that begin with the same letter as your children's names (for example, *John* and *jump*). Talk about how the beginning sounds of the words are alike.
- Use alphabet books and guessing games to give your children practice in matching letters and sounds. A good example is the game, "I am thinking of something that starts with /t/."



HOW CAN YOU HELP AT HOME?

- Write letters on pieces of paper and put them in a paper bag. Let your children reach into the bag and take out letters. Have them say the sounds that match the letters.
- Take a letter and hide it in your hand. Let your children guess in which hand is the letter. Then show the letter and have your children say the letter name and make the sound (for example, the letter *m* matches the /m/ sound as in *man*).
- Make letter-sounds and ask your children to draw the matching letters in sand / glue / glitter.
- Take egg cartons and put a paper letter in each slot until you have all the letters of the alphabet in order. Say letter-sounds and ask your children to pick out the letters that match those sounds.
- Play Simon Says with your children by blending and segmenting words e.g. Simon says put your hand on your l-e-g.



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